

## REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

## Conduct of Troops Since January Reviewed—Opinion of Adjutant General on Militia Law.

Adjutant General Frost today forwarded his report on the State militia to the secretary of war. The report is a complete review and record of the work done by the State militia since January, and several noteworthy suggestions are made. The report begins with an account of the State troops at the riots at Monck's Corner on March 16th, at Beaufort on April 23d, at Chester on May 4th and at Norway on July 4th, in all of which cases the troops responded promptly and prevented trouble.

The accounts of the various encampments is then followed with a detailed report from Maj. P. J. Drew as to number of men attending and expense. All of these were conducted in a most creditable manner. The enthusiasm over militia service is due, he thinks, to the recent Dick militia law, which is considered the best ever passed. He recommends, however, that the appropriation for encampment purposes will be doubled next year in order that the men might have two weeks in camp.

Upon the matter of target practice, the adjutant general suggests that the government hold annual trophy contests at Savannah or some other good range for the Southern troops, and he hopes to organize rifle teams in this State soon.

In view of the fact that twenty-four drills a year are now required by the war department and that each company only gets about \$150 from the State, it is recommended that the government pay each man \$1 per drill with \$1 fine for absence. This will enable the militia to obtain armories which are badly needed. The suggestion is also made that the minimum number of men for each company be 45 instead of 65, and that the government hereafter provide transportation for cavalry horses.

The work of Captain Leo Foster is highly commended and much good was done the militia by his work. The presence of a company of regulars at Anderson and Camden also served as a model to the men.—Columbia Record.

## A SERVIAN CONSPIRACY.

Belgrade, Servia, September 4.—A number of officers of the Nish and other garrisons in Servia, have been arrested in connection with the issuance of the proclamation demanding the trial by Court-martial of the conspirators who were concerned in the assassination of King Alexander, Queen Draga, and their ministry, and threatening to resign their commissions if the demand was refused.

Later it was announced that a group of officers of the Nish garrison decided to kill all the conspirators concerned in the palace assassinations, and that many officers of other garrisons joined them. It was intended to act at an early date, but the news leaked out, and all the conspirators were arrested during the night. Forty-seven officers have been arrested at Nish alone.

## SEVEN HUNDRED OFFICERS.

Vienna, Sept. 4.—It is stated here that seven hundred Servian officers were concerned in the plot against the army conspirators who were responsible for the coup d'etat at Belgrade, of June 10 last. The leaders were Capt. Pesits and Zoolwitz.

Belgrade, Servia, Sept. 6.—King Peter and his family have returned here after an absence of twelve days at Nish. The papers report that a reconciliation between the opposing army factions is probable through the friendly influence of Prince Arne Karageorgievitch, King Peter's brother. It is officially announced that an investigation is proceeding, but any punishments inflicted on the regicides and their cooperators in their conspiracy will be slight.

## ATTEMPT TO KILL KING PETER.

Vienna, September 6.—Special dispatches give an unconfirmed report of an attempt on King Peter's life at Nish on Saturday. It is stated that stones were thrown at the royal carriage, one striking the King in the face, and a pistol was fired from a neighboring window. It is also rumored that the 6th Servian regiment, notorious for the part it played in the recent regicides, has been ordered to Nish.

## DESPERATE CONVICTS.

Birmingham, Sept. 4.—Four convicts were shot at Pratt Mines prison early this morning in an attempt to escape, the wounded men being Tom Fay, John Brewer, Richard Kinnebeck and Thomas Melzen. Brewer and Kinnebeck probably will die. All are white and were serving terms ranging from two to twenty years. They had secured a quantity of dynamite and blew an opening in one end of the prison. They ran through this and hurled sticks of dynamite at the guards. The latter opened fire with Winchesters and succeeded in preventing what might have been a wholesale delivery. John H. Emery, serving twenty years, was the only one to escape.

The crowd was led by Tom Fay, who was the youngest member of the famous Miller-Duncan gang of safe blowers.

## Troops to Cripple Creek.

Denver, Col., Sept. 4.—Gov. Peabody decided today, after receiving the report of the committee which he sent to Cripple Creek to investigate strike conditions there, to dispatch troops to the gold camp. Orders were issued by Adj. Gen. Bell to the First regiment of infantry, one company of the Second regiment, the First squadron of cavalry, and the signal corps and medical corps of the National Guard to proceed to Cripple Creek forthwith. Some of the troops left tonight. Brig. Gen. John Chase will be in command of the force, which will number about 1,000 men. Troops were asked for by the mine owners' association, but Sheriff Robertson of Teller county said that he saw no necessity for calling out the militia. No violence has been reported at Cripple Creek since Tuesday night.

## THE USUAL CRIME IN KANSAS.

## Unknown Negro, Caught Strangling a White Woman,

Escapes to the Kansas River, Where he Drowns Himself, to Escape Lynching.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.—An unknown negro, caught in the act of strangling Mrs. Margaret Gerahn, a white woman, in her home at Armourdale, Kan., a suburb, this afternoon, escaped to the Kansas River, where he drowned himself rather than run the chances of being lynched, a crowd having chased him to the bank of the stream. The woman was seriously hurt, but will recover.

Mrs. Gerahn is a widow, 45 years old. Her husband, who was a packing house employee, and son, were drowned in the great June flood, and she lives alone. The negro, who was about 30 years old, called at the house about noon and, entering stealthily, locked himself in. He surprised Mrs. Gerahn at her work and demanded her money. When she insisted that there was none about the house, the negro threatened to kill her, and, seizing her by the throat, began choking her. She became unconscious and he locked her in a closet. When she had revived he dragged her from the closet and, upon her persistent refusal to tell him where she kept her money, the negro repeatedly choked her. Neighboring women broke into the house, after Mrs. Gerahn had been at the power of the negro for three hours, and found him standing over the prostrate woman, sinking his fingers into her throat. The negro hurried from the house and ran to the Kansas River, a few blocks distant where he hired a boat and ordered the owner to row quickly to the Missouri shore. When the boat had reached midstream a crowd of excited men and boys had gathered at the bank and shouted to the owner of the boat to return to shore. He started to do so, when the negro stood up in the boat and, with the remark, "I have lived too long to die at the end of a rope," dove into the water. He drowned before the spot could be reached, and his body disappeared.

## THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

## Speculators Hammering Prices Down.

New York, Sept. 4.—The cotton market opened firm and 2 points higher to 3 points lower, the irregularity being due to the disposition among the room element to take profits or cover while the lower cables, particularly the decline in spots in Liverpool encouraged further liquidation. After the call, however, the bulls supported prices moderately and there seemed a disposition to expect something of a reaction after the recent heavy losses. On buying of this description the market did a little better but soon turned easier again and was forced down to a point or two under the final of yesterday. Around this level it ruled quiet and irregular for a time then around midday was rallied by bull traders who did not care apparently to stay short of the market over the three holidays in view of the low temperatures in the northwest and fears that they might work downward into the belt. This buying carried the market to the best level of the session or net 7 points higher on September 3 to 3 points lower on March. Sales were 800,000 bales.

The selling was of course directly traceable to the effect on general sentiment of yesterday's bureau report and the selling was simply a renewal of the movement noted yesterday. This selling today was encouraged by the lower receipts and aside from the low temperatures the weather was very favorable. It could not be seen that the recognized bull operators were selling at no time during the session though rumors are circulating to that effect and it is also asserted in some quarters that the New Orleans contingent is practically out of the market.

New York, Sept. 4.—Cotton futures opened firm and closed barely steady:

	Open.	Close.
September	11.10	10.99
October	10.13	9.96
November	9.88	9.72
December	9.85	9.70
January	9.82	9.64
February	9.86b	9.63
March	9.87	9.63

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 12.50; middling gulf 12.75; sales 4,106 bales.

## SILVER GOING UP.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Officials of the Treasury Department are somewhat uneasy lest the price of silver bullion should advance to such a figure as to make the new Philippine pesos worth more as bullion than as coins. If that should occur the new monetary system of the islands would break down, for the coins would be shipped to Hongkong and melted up for sale as bullion.

Silver has been steadily advancing in price since the first purchase for the Philippines was made on March 26, at 49.1 cents an ounce until the Treasury Department has paid 58.25 cents for 50,000 ounces for delivery at the San Francisco mint. This is an advance of more than 9 cents an ounce. The London quotation is 26.75 pence an ounce, equivalent at today's rate of exchange to 58.56 cents. When the price of silver bullion is 64.1 cents an ounce the silver in the Philippine pesos is worth just 50 cents, which is its par value. An advance of a small fraction of a cent above this figure would make it profitable to export the coins as bullion. Taking the London quotation as a basis, here is a margin of but 5.4 cents to be covered before the silver pesos is worth its face value.

It is hoped by the officials of the treasury and of the insular bureau that the advance will stop short of 64.1, but in view of the fact that the price has already gone up more than 9 cents it is not impossible that it may go 6 cents higher, especially when it is remembered that as recently as 1900 the price of silver remained above 64.1 for more than three months.

Newark, Sept. 3.—In the trial of the directors and officials of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, on the charge of manslaughter, for last February's grade crossing accident, the court today directed a verdict of acquittal of all the defendants.

## GREATEST OF FLOODS.

## Weather Bureau Shows Late Kansas Overflow to Have Been Worst in America.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Dr. Frankenberg of the United States weather bureau has completed and sent to the printer an exhaustive report on the floods of the Missouri and Kaw rivers. The report is the most comprehensive thing of the kind ever attempted by the government.

Dr. Frankenberg's report will show that the spring floods of 1903 in the Missouri and Kaw rivers and upper Mississippi were the most destructive in the history of the country and were the greatest in volume of water, with the exception of that of 1844.

The report shows that the total loss from the flood was, in round numbers, \$40,000,000. This is based upon actual investigation. The loss in the vicinity of Topeka, Des Moines and Kansas City was largely to crops, railroads, bridges and to commercial interests. A loss of \$11,500,000 was sustained between Hannibal and St. Louis on the Mississippi and between Alton and Kansas City on the Missouri. The loss in the immediate vicinity of Kansas City was \$15,500,000. Usually, the agricultural interests suffer most from floods, but Dr. Frankenberg remarks that the high water this year distributed its ravages with rare impartiality. The loss from the destruction and damaging of bridges alone amounted to \$750,000.

## Over 100,000 Bales Short.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—Cotton crop movement, September 1 to 4, inclusive: Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued during business hours today, shows the amount brought into sight for the first four days of September to be 10,203 bales, against 113,563 last year.

The statement shows receipts at all United States ports since September 1, to be 4,213 bales, against 72,071 last year; overland, across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers, to Northern mills and Canada, 124 bales, against 668 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 928 bales, against 12,538 last year; mill takings 5,000 bales, against 113,563 last year; foreign exports for the four days have been 4,495 bales, against 21,274.

The total takings of American mills, North and South and Canada, thus far for the season, have been 14,880 bales, against 46,991 last year. These include 9,880 bales by Northern spinners, against 18,705 since the close of the commercial year. Stocks at American ports and the twenty-nine leading Southern interior centres have decreased 9,072 bales, against an increase for the same period last season of 45,298 bales, and are now 101,665 less than at this date last year.

Including amounts left over at ports and interior towns from last September, and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 178,083 bales, against 328,637 for the same period last season.

## WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued today, shows the total visible to be 1,082,646 bales, against 1,180,144 last week, and 1,309,497 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 441,646 bales, against 400,144 last week, 800,497 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 641,000 bales, against 680,000 last week and 509,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 533,000 bales against 700,000 last year; in Egypt 9,000 bales, against 14,000 last year; in India 381,000 bales against 318,000 last year, and in the United States 160,000 bales, against 277,000 last year.

## Killed His Wife.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 4.—A special to The Observer from Kinston, N. C., says: A sensational tragedy occurred in this place at 1 o'clock today when Emmett Boyett shot and killed his wife, Lena Boyett, on the front porch of her father's house, on Blount street, in the presence of her mother and younger sister. Boyett was evidently under the influence of liquor at the time and the act was one of premeditation, as he had shown the pistol, a 38-calibre, to Mr. Walter Fields while on the way to the home of his wife, who has for some time been living with her father, J. C. Chestnut. The latter attempted to kill Boyett while he was being taken to jail, but was held at the point of the sheriff's revolver.

## The Olympia has Close Call.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 4.—The Olympia ran into a heavy gale off Tomaston harbor and for a while fears were entertained that she might not be able to weather it in safety. Her water-tight compartments saw her safely through the blow, but the cruiser was compelled to seek shelter in Tomaston harbor until the gale subsided. At one time during the blow some of the officers and men feared the ship was really sinking.

When the Olympia reached the Norfolk navy yard today she was immediately boarded by Naval Constructors Evans and his force of assistants. Several of her plates were found to be cracked and broken and it was announced that she would be docked Wednesday for repairs which will consume about seven weeks.

## Labor Leader Missing.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—The Dispatch tomorrow will say: Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers, is missing. He has dropped mysteriously out of sight and for several weeks neither fellow officials at the local office nor the members of his family have been able to locate him.

Mr. Shaffer left Pittsburg presumably to attend the sheet conference at Cleveland. He failed to arrive there and it was thought he would surely attend the important meeting of the sheet men in this city on Monday last, but again he failed to appear.

## FOR THE TILLMAN TRIAL.

## Judge Townsend, Not Judge Gage, Will Hear the Case.

Columbia, Sept. 4.—The case of James H. Tillman will not be heard before Judge George W. Gage, at the coming term of Court in Lexington county. An order has been issued by Chief Justice Pope, appointing Judge D. A. Townsend to hold the fall term of Courts in Kershaw and Lexington on account of the physical infirmities of Judge Gage. Justice Pope's order making the change of Judges is as follows:

The State of South Carolina. Whereas, the Hon. George Williams Gage as presiding Judge of the 5th judicial circuit for the fall term, 1903, is unable by reason of physical infirmities to hold the fall term of 1903 of the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas for the county of Lexington, in said State, beginning on Monday, the 21st day of September in the year 1903, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Now, in obedience to the laws of this State governing such matters, I do hereby nominate and appoint the Hon. D. A. Townsend, of the circuit bench of this State, to hold the said Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas of and for the county of Lexington, in the State of South Carolina, for the fall term 1903, of said county, beginning on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock on the 21st day of September, in the year 1903, in the place of Circuit Judge George Williams Gage, who under the laws of this State, was to have held said fall term for the year 1903, of said Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas for Lexington, in said State.

Y. J. Pope, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina, at Chambers, 1st September 1903.

The transfer of Judge Townsend to this circuit will cause some complication in the fall term of Court to be held in Fairfield. In the schedule of Courts to be held Judge Townsend is set down to hold Court at Winnsboro on September 23. Under these circumstances a presiding Judge will have to be appointed for the Fairfield Court.

The change of venue in the Tillman case was granted by Judge Townsend in Richland county, and he seems to be getting his share of this important case.

## The Fishing Creek Disaster.

Yorkville, Sept. 7.—L. W. Louthian, coroner of York County immediately after the wreck at Fishing Creek last Thursday, impelled a jury charged with the duty of inquiring into the cause of the deaths of Henry C. Brickman, Fred Rhine, C. J. Smith, Bob Burris and Richard Wagoner, who lost their lives by reason of the disaster. The jury did not complete its work until Saturday afternoon. A number of witnesses, including several employees of the railroad, were examined. The verdict is in regular form, and after naming the victims, says "came to their death in a train wreck on the Southern Railroad at the aforesaid trestle, which trestle was in a dangerous and unsafe condition, this dangerous condition being due to gross carelessness on the part of the officers of the railroad."

## INSPECTOR LUM'S EXPLANATION.

Inspector Lum, who came down from Washington to inspect the ruins, is quoted as having accounted for the accident by saying that an inspection of the engine wheels shows that a flange had broken and thrown the train from the trestle, carrying the bridges down with it, as is otherwise evident from the "bunching" of the ties at that point on the bridge where the engine went over; that according to a recent examination of the bridge the structure was strong enough to carry an engine of 140,000 pounds, whereas the wrecked engine weighed only some 55,000 pounds. Among the 5,000 or more people who have visited the scene of the disaster none has been heard of who did not condemn the railroad for the terrible results and say that the timbers were outrageously rotten and insecure.

The condition of this bridge has been twice reported to the legislature by the railroad commission, though Commissioner Garrison said yesterday that so far as he knew the bridge had never been reported to the commission as unsafe. Members of the commission say that ex-Commissioner Wilborn, whose home is within a few miles of the bridge, went over the structure with one of the company's officials a year ago and told him that it would have to be overhauled at once, and that the official promised that this would be done without delay.

As a result of Mr. Garrison's investigations at Yorkville yesterday a number of prominent railroad officials will be summoned to appear before the commission and the cause of the wreck looked into from every standpoint. Mr. Garrison hopes to complete his report in time for the meeting of the board today and should such be the case the report and the finding will be given to the public. Among the officials who will be summoned are J. A. Heether, superintendent of the division at Charleston, Roadmaster Maxwell, at Blacksburg, Bridge Inspector Dillon and the section master. It is a curious fact, however, that although the board has the right to summon these officials and make investigations, they have absolutely no power to take other action, even should negligence be proven, and the only thing they can do is to report this finding to the legislature.

## NEW TRESTLE AT FISHING CREEK.

Yorkville, September 6.—The wrecked trestle over Fishing Creek, which went down on Thursday, has been replaced by a new one. The first train passed over this afternoon. George Hardin, a member of one of the trestle gangs engaged in repairing the Fishing Creek trestle, was seriously and possibly fatally injured yesterday afternoon. He was struck on the head by an axe, which came off the handle in the hands of another workman, after it had fallen about thirty feet. Mr. Hardin's home is near Shelby N. C.

"Oh!" exclaimed the fair summer boarder as a couple of calves scampered across the meadow, "what pretty little cowlets." —Yew air mistaken, ma'am," said the old farmer, "them's bullets."—Chicago News.

## THE CROP OF 1902-03.

## Secretary Hester's Interesting Annual Cotton Report.

## Significant Figures as to Manufacturing in the Country—The Southern States in the Picture.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Secretary Hester's annual New Orleans cotton exchange report was issued in full today. He puts the cotton crop of 1902-1903 at 10,727,559 bales, an increase of 46,879 over that of 1901-1902. He says that compared with last year, in round figures, Texas, including Indian Territory, has decreased 160,000 bales, the group consisting of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Utah and Kansas, has increased 363,000, and the group of Atlantic States (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia), has fallen off 154,000.

He puts the average commercial value of this year's crop at \$44.52 against \$41.01 last year, and the total value of the crop at \$480,770,282 against \$438,014,687 last year. In reference to the total value, Mr. Hester says that while the crop as a whole brought a good return, notwithstanding the high prices during the latter part of the season, the out-turn has not been as great as was expected. The total value, carefully figured out, is in round figures \$42,560,000 above last year. This year the range, from September to January, of average monthly values, was 7.83 cents to 8.61, the price of 9 cents not being touched until February, year the range from September to January when nearly 8,000,000 bales of the crop had been marketed, the monthly average sales of which were from \$40 to a little over \$44 per bale.

Another important feature that affected values was the long continued rains which reduced the grade of the Texas crop and of the section tributary to New Orleans. Mr. Hester puts the average reduction of the grade of the crop from 1-16 to 1-8.

Further referring to crop values, he says: "When it is considered that the combined values of the past three crops resulted in payment to farmers, common carriers, merchants and other handlers of over \$1,413,000,000 their importance as the great factor in the prosperity of the south may be fully appreciated."

He puts the total spindles in the south at 8,248,275, an increase over last year of 735,293. These include 1,184,245 in new mills not yet completed. The net gain in the number of southern mills over last year was 740. Of these 650 are in operation, 39 are idle and 51 are in course of erection.

The larger consumers have been Alabama 211,804 an increase of 13,739; Georgia 425,699, an increase of 22,820; North Carolina 551,802, an increase of 22,314; South Carolina 613,275, a decrease of 790; Tennessee 471,506, a decrease of 1,317; Virginia 42,048, a decrease of 1,935.

Total consumption of the south 200,729 bales, an increase over last year's of 62,758.

In reference to the general manufacturing industry of the country, Mr. Hester says that notwithstanding the endless discussion of stoppage of mills, short time and interference with consumption by high prices. American mills have practically used every bale they could obtain and the limit to their consumption has been due to the scarcity of cotton. So far as domestic mills are concerned there has not been enough cotton to go around. Most of the mills bought or contracted for their supplies early and as the rise in price for raw cotton to 9 cents and above did not take place until nearly 75 per cent. of the crop had been marketed, they were actually in excellent shape. In the south from 100,000 to 150,000 bales more would have been consumed had conditions during the latter half of the season been normal as to supply and price and in spite of speculation at no time in the history of the staple have values been governed so thoroughly and completely by supply and demand.

The details of the visible supply, he says, show with startling clearness the reasons for most of the short time and partial stoppages of mills within the past few months. At the close of August 1902, there remained of cotton visible in the United States in round figures but 177,000 bales, in Great Britain 178,000 and on the continent 153,000, at total of 517,000, with a late crop coming of which only 1,300 bales were marketed in August against 97,000 last year.

The total consumption of American mills was 4,017,000 this year against 3,988,000 last year, an increase of 29,000 bales.

The use of foreign cotton by American mills has decreased materially. Thirteen years ago the north took 76.7 per cent. and the south 23.3 per cent. Today the percentages are, north 49.59; south 50.42.

With the new spindles in course of erection the capacity of the south should be nearly 2,368,000 bales.

One of the most interesting features of the report is the showing of the world's consumption of American cotton of the past season, which is put at 10,559,000 bales against 10,657,000 last year, a gain of 202,000. He quotes an eminent English authority for the statement that the surplus stocks in the mills of Europe at the close of August, 1903, was 716,000 bales against 557,000 last year.

One of the most interesting features of the year's cotton movement was the return of American cotton from abroad for delivery during July and August on contracts entered into at New Orleans and New York. Mr. Hester shows that it amounted to \$2,376 bales. This is the first time in the history of cotton that any considerable quantity of American growth has ever been returned to the United States from abroad.

## Judge Gray on Arbitration.

Judge George Gray, president of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, has just returned from Alabama, where he succeeded in settling the coal strike in that section, and has given out some views on the subject of capital and labor which are well worth considering. Judge Gray expressed the belief that

the American people will find by and by a solution of the question involved in this struggle between employer and employee. It will take a long time, he says, but he is confident that we will solve it in our own way alone lines of humanity and common sense. But the solution, in his opinion, must come through peaceable arbitration, and not through force. "I am confident," he declares, "that there is a bottom fact in human nature in which we can find an alternative of violence and the strong hand. I do not say that this alternative will be applicable to all questions, but when we come to judge issues which must be settled—which must be settled, I say—and the question is the displacement of union men on the one side, or the displacement of non-union men on the other, a settlement by force leaves bitterness and unrest. If new labor is used to displace the old labor, and a settlement is effected only by the use of the police, the question is whether we have not purchased peace at too great a price; and I think that employers are coming, and will come, to see that they will have more advantage in a peaceful settlement with the old and accustomed labor than by rudely settling a dispute by bringing in new labor at lower wages or altered conditions."

Americans are so independent that they sometimes become arrogant, and this is true of all classes of Americans, whether they be capitalists, so-called, or laborers. But for this very reason neither side can take the other by the throat and say you shall or you shall not, without causing strife and struggle. Capital cannot dictate arrogantly to labor any more than labor can dictate arrogantly to capital. When either side attempts that policy there is sure to be trouble, and though one side or the other may win the settlement will not be satisfactory. No matter which side wins, the victory is, nine times out of ten, at the expense of that good will and co-diality which should always exist between employer and employee, and which is absolutely necessary to the best interests of both. We have confidence in the justice and common sense and character of the American people, whether they be employers or employees, and therefore we concur in the confidence expressed by Judge Gray that "There is a bottom fact in human nature in which we can find (and will find) an alternative of violence and the strong hand."

It seems to Judge Gray that the problem will work out in the recognition by employers and employee that when they come to a disagreement involving the extremities of a suspension of work, they can be better satisfied by referring it to men—that is to impartial citizens—who will reflect the common sense of the community and bridge over disagreements intensified by personal incompatibilities, pride of individual opinion and resentments incident to passionate controversy.

He says that he saw that point clearly illustrated a few days ago when he was helping to settle the coal strike in Alabama. Men who had refused to yield directly to the other side in the dispute would say: "All right, Judge; if you say so, I'll stand to it."

And they said it cheerfully. He declares that the keynote of arbitration is the old Scriptural phrase; "Come and let us reason together."

Quite so.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

## TROLLEY WRECK

## IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## Four Persons Killed and Nineteen Injured in a Collision.

Pelham, N. H., Sept. 6.—Through a head-on collision today between two electric cars on the New Hampshire Traction Company's line, each running, it is said, at a rate of more than twenty-five miles an hour, four persons were killed and nineteen so seriously injured that they are under physicians' care and several of these are expected to die. As there were seventy passengers on the two cars, many others received cuts and minor wounds, which did not prevent their going to their homes. The accident occurred on the line which runs through this town, between Lowell and Nashua, and one of the cars, which was coming from the latter city, was nearly filled with people on their way to a summer resort.

The collision was due, according to the officials of the road, to a misunderstanding of the starter's orders by the motorman of the car bound for Nashua. The car starter endeavored to rectify this mistake by sending a man to shut off the power and trying to recall the Nashua-bound car, but it failed.

The accident occurred on a curve, on either side of which were long stretches of straight track.

The dead as reported up to 10 o'clock tonight were as follows:

Charles H. Gilbert, age 50 years, Nashua; Gabriel Collett, 25 years, Nashua; George C. Andrews, 50 years, postmaster, Hudson, N. H.; Samuel Mays, motorman on the Nashua car, Hudson, N. H.

The cars met on the curve on a down grade, neither motorman seeing the approaching car until too late to avoid a collision. Neither was there time for the passengers to escape by jumping, when the cars came together with a force that threw the west-bound car directly upon the forward part of the other, crushing the top of the car down upon the passengers and pinioning those occupying the first three seats in the wreckage.

Not one of the passengers on the two cars escaped injury of some character, although a number were not seriously hurt.

## Yellow Fever in Linares.

Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 6.—From information received here by telephone from Linares business has been partially suspended, and those who are not afflicted with the yellow fever are idle, though not yet in dire need.

Scores of cases of fever have been reported and among the afflicted are some of the best citizens, including the mayor and his secretary.

A representative of the Texas health authorities is expected here next Tuesday to supervise the disinfection of the city and to make another thorough investigation, after which, if the quarantine measures against Linares and other infected points are found to be efficacious, the quarantine against Monterey will be lifted.